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United Nations Conference
on Trade and Development

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TD/OLIVE OIL.9/1
19 January 1993

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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON OLIVE OIL
AND TABLE OLIVES, 1993
Geneva, 8 March 1993
Item 2 of the provisional agenda

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

I. PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure
4. Election of officers
5. Credentials of representatives
   (a) Appointment of a Credentials Committee
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee
6. Establishment of an Executive Committee and of other committees as required
7. Preparation of a Protocol extending the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986, with amendments
8. Consideration and adoption of final resolutions
9. Other business

GE.93-55105

II - ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Item 1: Opening of the Conference

The Conference will be opened by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD or his representative on 8 March 1993.

Item 3: Adoption of the rules of procedure

The provisional rules of procedure, as adopted by the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, 1986, are contained in TD/OLIVE OIL.9/2.

Item 4: Election of officers

Rule 6 of the provisional rules of procedure provides that the Conference shall elect a President and two Vice-Presidents.

Item 5: Credentials of representatives

Rule 3 of the provisional rules of procedure provides that the credentials of representatives, alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, if possible not later than 24 hours after the opening of the Conference. Rule 4 provides that a Credentials Committee, consisting of five members appointed by the Conference on the proposal of the President, shall examine and report on the credentials of representatives.

Item 6: Establishment of an Executive Committee and of other committees as required

Rule 47 of the provisional rules of procedure provides that the Conference may establish such committees, sub-committees and working parties as may be necessary for the work of the Conference. It is proposed in this connection that the Conference should establish an Executive Committee of the whole to deal with items 7 and 8 of the provisional agenda in closed meetings. It is further proposed that the Executive Committee should in turn establish a legal drafting committee.

Item 7: Preparation of a Protocol extending the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986, with amendments

The Conference will have before it a draft Protocol extending the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986, with amendments (TD/OLIVE OIL.9/R.1). A note on international cooperation on olive oil and table olives prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, in cooperation with the Executive Secretariat of the International Olive Oil Council, will be available to the Conference in TD/OLIVE OIL.9/3.

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Geneva, 8 March 1993
Item 3 of the provisional agenda

ADOPTION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Provisional rules of procedure

GE.93-55111

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER I - REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 1

Participation in the Conference shall be open to:

(a) All members of UNCTAD;

(b) Any intergovernmental organization having responsibilities in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements, in particular commodity agreements.

Rule 2

Each delegation participating in the Conference shall consist of a representative and such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Rule 3

The credentials of representatives of States participating in the Conference and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, if possible not later than 24 hours after the opening of the Conference.

Rule 4

A Credentials Committee shall be appointed at the beginning of the Conference. It shall consist of five members who shall be appointed by the Conference on the proposal of the President. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Conference without delay.

Rule 5

Pending a decision of the Conference upon their credentials, representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Conference.

CHAPTER II - OFFICERS

Rule 6

The Conference shall elect a President and two Vice-Presidents. The Conference may elect the President from among the representatives or it may elect as its President a person other than a representative of a participant.

Rule 7

The President shall preside at the meetings of the Conference.

Rule 8

If the President is unable to be present at a meeting of the Conference or any part thereof, he shall designate one of the Vice-Presidents to act in his place.

Rule 9

A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

Rule 10

If the President resigns or is incapacitated, the Conference shall elect a new President for the remainder of the period of the Conference. If a Vice-President is elected President under this rule, the Conference shall elect a new Vice-President.

CHAPTER III - SECRETARIAT

Rule 11

1. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD shall be responsible for all arrangements necessary for the carrying out of the work of the Conference. For that purpose he shall appoint the Director-in-Charge, the Secretary of the Conference and such other staff as may be required by the Conference, its committees and other subsidiary bodies. The Secretary of the Conference shall act in that capacity at all meetings and shall be responsible for making all arrangements connected with such meetings.

2. The secretariat shall receive, translate, reproduce and distribute documents, reports and resolutions of the Conference, interpret speeches made at the meetings, have the custody and preservation of the documents in the archives of the United Nations, and, generally, perform all other work which the Conference may require.

Rule 12

The Secretary-General of UNCTAD or any member of the staff designated by him for that purpose may, subject to rule 14, make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

CHAPTER IV - CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 13

The President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the participants in the Conference are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of such participants shall be required for any decision to be taken.

Rule 14

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each plenary meeting of the Conference, shall direct the discussions at such meetings, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order thereat. The President may, in the course of the discussion, propose to the Conference, the limitation of

time to be allowed to speakers, the limitation of the number of times each representative may speak on any question, the closure of the list of speakers or the closure of the debate. He may also propose the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting or the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion.

Rule 15

The President, in the exercise of his function, remains under the authority of the Conference.

Rule 16

The President or a Vice-President acting as President shall not vote and, except in the case of a President who is not a representative of a participant, shall designate another member of his delegation to vote in his place.

Rule 17

Subject to rules 18 and 19, the President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. No person may address the Conference without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 18

The Chairman of a committee, sub-committee or working party may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusion arrived at by his committee, sub-committee or working party.

Rule 19

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with the rules of procedure. A representative may appeal against any ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 20

The Conference may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times each representative may speak on any question. When the debate is limited and a representative has spoken his allotted time, the President shall call him to order without delay.

Rule 21

During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Conference, declare the list closed. He may, however, accord the right of reply to any representative if a speech delivered after he has declared the list closed makes this desirable.

Rule 22

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of, and two against, the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

Rule 23

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion for closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

Rule 24

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated, but shall be immediately put to the vote. The President may limit the time to be allowed to the speaker moving the suspension or adjournment of the meeting.

Rule 25

Subject to rule 19, the following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

(a) To suspend the meeting;

(b) To adjourn the meeting;

(c) To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion;

(d) To close the debate on the question under discussion.

Rule 26

Proposals and amendments thereto shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Conference, who shall circulate copies thereof to all delegations in the languages of the Conference. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any meeting of the Conference unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations not later than the day preceding the meeting. Subject to the consent of the Conference, the President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of proposals or amendments, even though these proposals or amendments have not been circulated or have been circulated only on the same day.

Rule 27

Subject to rule 25, any motion calling for a decision as to the competence of the Conference to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

Rule 28

A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion which has thus been withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Rule 29

Before the Conference takes a decision or makes a recommendation the implementation of which might have programme budget implications for the United Nations, it shall receive and consider a report from the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on such implications.

Rule 30

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected it may not be reconsidered unless the Conference, by a two thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on the motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be immediately put to the vote.

CHAPTER V - VOTING

Rule 31

The delegation of each member of UNCTAD participating in the Conference shall have one vote and, subject to rule 32, the decisions of the Conference shall be made by a majority of the representatives present and voting. However, for matters covered by the agreement under negotiation, the representative of an intergovernmental organization referred to in rule 1, subparagraph (b), may cast the votes of its members who are members of UNCTAD.

Rule 32

With the exception of decisions on the election of officers, the appointment of members of subsidiary bodies and questions of procedure, the President shall, in the ordinary course of business, ascertain the sense of the meeting in lieu of a formal vote. If the President is unable to ascertain the sense of the meeting on a particular issue, the issue shall be deferred for consideration at a subsequent meeting or referred to a committee, sub-committee or working party, unless a formal vote is requested by two delegations representing consumers and two delegations representing producers.

Rule 33

For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "representatives present and voting" means representatives present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be considered as not voting.

Rule 34

The Conference shall normally vote by show of hands, but any representative may request a roll-call vote, which shall be taken unless on a motion of a representative the Conference decides that the voting should be by secret ballot. The roll-call vote shall be taken in the French alphabetical order of the names of the delegations at the Conference, beginning with the delegation whose name is drawn by lot by the President.

Rule 35

After the President has announced the beginning of the vote, no representative shall interrupt the vote except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of voting. The President may permit representatives to explain their votes either before or after the voting. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanation.

Rule 36

A representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment shall be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favour and two speaker against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are subsequently approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Rule 37

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Conference shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

Rule 38

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Conference shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The Conference may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Rule 39

1. All elections shall be held by secret ballot unless, in the absence of any objection, the Conference decides to proceed without taking a ballot on an agreed candidate or slate.

2. When candidates are to be nominated, each nomination shall be made by only one representative, after which the Conference shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 40

1. When one or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, each delegation entitled to vote may cast a vote for as many candidates as there are places to be filled and those candidates, in a number not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast and the largest number of votes shall be elected.

2. If the number of candidates so elected is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places. From such ballots the candidates obtaining the least number of votes in the previous ballot may be eliminated on the proposal of the President.

Rule 41

If a vote is equally divided on matters other than elections, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

CHAPTER VI - LANGUAGES

Rule 42

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the languages of the Conference.

Rule 43

Speeches made in any of the languages of the Conference shall be interpreted into the other languages of the Conference.

Rule 44

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than a language of the Conference if he provides for interpretation into one of the languages of the Conference.

CHAPTER VII - PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 45

The plenary meetings of the Conference shall be held in public unless the Conference decides otherwise.

Rule 46

At the close of any private meeting a communiqué may be issued to the press through the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

CHAPTER VIII - COMMITTEES, SUB-COMMITTEES AND WORKING PARTIES

Rule 47

In addition to the Credentials Committee, such committees, sub-committees and working parties as may be necessary for the work of the Conference may be established. The composition of each committee or sub-committee shall provide adequate representation for consumers and producers and may, in cases where it appears that such a course would facilitate the business of the Conference, provide for equal representation.

Rule 48

Each committee and sub-committee shall elect its own officers.

Rule 49

The Chairman of a committee, or a Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman, shall participate in the proceedings of the committee in this capacity and shall not vote, but shall designate a member of his delegation to vote in his place.

Rule 50

A majority of the representatives of delegations on a committee or sub-committee shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 51

The provisions of the rules contained in chapters IV-VI shall be applicable to the proceedings of committees and sub-committees.

CHAPTER IX - OBSERVERS

Rule 52

Representatives of Governments designated as observers to the Conference and representatives of specialized agencies which have been invited to the Conference may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference on questions of particular concern to them, and, unless the Conference otherwise decides, in any committee which all delegations may attend.

CHAPTER X - AMENDMENTS

Rule 53

These rules of procedure may be amended by decision of the Conference.

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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON OLIVE OIL
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Item 7 of the provisional agenda

PREPARATION OF A PROTOCOL EXTENDING THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON OLIVE OIL AND TABLE OLIVES, 1986, WITH AMENDMENTS

International cooperation on olive oil and table olives

Note prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat in cooperation with the Executive Secretariat of the International Olive Oil Council

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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II. World production of olive oils
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INTRODUCTION

1. Olive oil and table olives play an important role in the agricultural and processing sectors of producing countries. Most olive oil is consumed in producing countries and only 16 per cent of production normally enters world trade. On average during the 1988-1991 period, the world olive oil market represented 6 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value of world trade in fluid edible vegetable oils[1]. To a large extent olive oil does not compete with other vegetable oils, having found its own specialty niche.

2. Olive production has fluctuated markedly on a year-to-year basis and this has been reflected in particular in olive oil production, as can be seen from chart 1 in annex I. In the case of table olives variations have been smaller. As can be seen from chart 2 in annex I, the demand for table olives grew annually by 3 per cent while that for olive oil was comparatively stagnant at less than 1 per cent. Stocks of table olives have tended to increase during the 1980s and early 1990s while stocks of olive oil have contracted. Olive oil prices increased markedly between 1984/85 and 1990/91, but began to decline slightly in 1991/92. Table olive prices fluctuated strongly throughout the period.

3. As portrayed in chart 3 (annex I), approximately three quarters of world olive oil production is accounted for by Italy, Spain and Greece. The shares of Spain and Greece grew respectively from 27 per cent to 32 per cent and from 15 per cent to 17 per cent between the beginning of the 1980s and the early 1990s. At the same time the share of Italy decreased from 32 to 25 per cent. During this period Tunisia consolidated its position as an important producer of olive oil, its share in world production increasing from 6 to 9 per cent.

4. The share of Spain in world production of table olives remained the largest, at a stable level of one quarter of world output (see chart 4 in annex I). The share of Morocco increased from 6 to 9 per cent, whereas those of Turkey and Greece decreased respectively from 17 to 12 and from 10 to 8 per cent . The shares of other producers remained more or less constant over the period.

5. Spain, Italy and Greece, taken together, strengthened their position in world exports of olive oil. At the beginning of the 1980s their share of world exports of olive oil was 51 per cent and increased to 53 per cent in the early 1990s. In the same period the share of Tunisia increased from 30 to 32 per cent. In the case of table olives, Spain remained the leading exporter and increased its share slightly from 44 to 45 per cent. Greece's share decreased from 19 to 10 per cent. Morocco became the second largest exporter of table olives, with a sharp growth in its share of world exports from 17 to 24 per cent.

6. At the beginning of the 1990, EEC countries accounted for 74 per cent of total world olive oil consumption, as shown in chart 7 (annex I). In the case of table olives its share is much smaller, at around 37 per cent of world consumption (see chart 8 in annex I). Over the period, the share of the United States in total olive oil consumption grew from 2 to 5 per cent, and from 15 to 18 per cent for table olives. This growth in consumption is in part attributable to the increased health-consciousness of consumers. In terms of imports the United States is becoming a major market for olive oils.

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1. These figures take into account intra-EEC trade.

I. PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF OLIVE OIL AND TABLE OLIVES AGREEMENTS

7. The first International Olive Oil Agreement was negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations in the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil which took place in October 1955. It was amended by the Protocol of 3 April 1958, adopted at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil held in Geneva from 31 March to 3 April 1958, and entered into force on 26 June 1959. It was and still is the only one of its kind in the fluid edible vegetable oils and fats sector. The main objectives of the first Agreement were to foster international coordination of production, industrialization, marketing policies and trade for olive oil. A second Agreement on olive oil was negotiated in 1963. This Agreement was amended by protocols in 1969 and 1973 which further extended the Agreement till 31 December 1978. This Agreement as amended was extended for a further year till 31 December 1979. In March 1979 a third International Olive Oil Agreement was negotiated which entered into force in January 1980. It was extended for two successive periods of one year each and expired in December 1986. Price stabilization and reduction of the surplus in world olive oil production figured among the objectives of the 1979 Agreement and its measures included promoting increased consumption through, inter alia, a publicity fund, and improving production and processing methods so that olive oil could become more competitive.

8. The fourth International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives 1986, entered into force provisionally on 1 January 1987 and definitively on 1 December 1988. The International Olive Oil Council, by its resolution RES-2/64-IV/91 of 30 May 1991, amended Article 26 of the Agreement concerning designations and definitions of olive oils and olive-pomace oils. By resolution RES-1/66-IV/92 of 27 May 1992, the Council increased the resources earmarked for technical cooperation in olive cultivation, olive oil extraction and table olive processing from US$ 300,000 to US$ 600,000, with effect from 1 January 1994. It was understood that this resolution would be implemented subject to a successful extension of the 1986 Agreement as amended by United Nations Conference on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1993. The Agreement was prolonged as amended for two periods of one year each and expires on 31 December 1993. As of 31 December 1992, the members to the 1986 Agreement were: Algeria, Cyprus, EEC, Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and the former Yugoslavia.

9. The 1986 Agreement contains general objectives with respect to international cooperation and concerted action for the integrated development of the world economy for olive products and is aimed at the trade expansion and standardization of olive products, the modernization of olive cultivation and olive oil extraction, transfer of technology, improvement of the olive-products and by-products industry with regard to the environment, and the defence and promotion of trade in olive products.

II. STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLIVE OIL COUNCIL

10. The International Olive Oil Council (IOOC) exercises all such powers and performs all such functions as are necessary to carry out the provisions of the Agreement. The headquarters of the Council have been in Madrid since the first Agreement came into operation.

11. The IOOC acts as an international centre for the collection and publication of statistical information and studies on world production, consumption, exports, imports and stocks of olive oil, table olives and their derivatives. The expenses necessary for the administration of the Agreement are charged against the Administrative Budget.

12. The Council has the following subsidiary bodies: The Economic Committee, the Table Olive Committee, the Technical Committee and its Sub-Committee for Olive Oil Chemistry, the Publicity Committee, The Financial Committee for the Publicity Fund, the Financial Committee for the Administrative Budget, and the Advisory Committee on Olive Oil and Table Olives.

13. The Economic Committee prepares crop year figures for supply-demand balances for olive oil and provides estimates for the coming season. In this context, the Committee provides a forum for the exchange of information on production, consumption, export and price policies and strategies. The Committee makes an analysis of the state and trend of the international market in olive oil and elaborates studies on measures to improve the market. The Committee is also concerned on a continuous basis with bringing international trade standards and the norms relating to the methods of analysis for olive oil and olive-pomace oil into line with the Agreement, and with their international application and observance.

14. The Table Olive Committee undertakes similar activities with respect to table olives. The Committee deals also with matters relating to the harmonization of legislation and regulation of table olive designations and definitions and the normalization of international trade in table olives.

15. The Technical Committee is mainly entrusted with technical cooperation for IOOC members (training activities, research and development) and the publication and circulation of technical material. The Committee elaborates plans and programmes for its operations and activities. Allocations for technical cooperation activities are entered as a separate chapter in the Administrative Budget. Given the importance of actions to be implemented by the Council in producing member countries, the Council increased such allocations to bring them to the same level as those relating to promotion activities. The Committee also elaborates and submits to the Council for approval projects for financing through the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities (See section III).

16. The Sub-Committee for Olive Oil Chemistry of the Technical Committee deals with methods of analysis and with assessment of and standards for olive oil. The Sub-Committee is concerned with harmonization of general definitions of various types of olive oil, the elaboration of methods of analysis applicable for olive oil and olive-pomace oil and the preparation of improvements to the international method for organoleptic assessment of virgin olive oil. The Sub-Committee further proposes to the Council the granting of an official IOOC accreditation certificate for virgin olive oil tasting panels, and monitors their performances. It also supplies producing countries with information on the physio-chemical characteristics of olive oils. In May 1992 two standards for the industry were revised by the Sub-Committee and were adopted by the Council: "International Trade Standard Applying to Olive Oils and Olive-Pomace Oils" and " Organoleptic Assessment of Virgin Olive Oil."

17. The main task of the Publicity Committee is to carry out promotional activities as well as education and information programmes for consumers in member and non-member countries aimed, inter alia, at increasing consumption of olive oil and its end-products. In order to increase their effectiveness, these activities are often carried out in cooperation with the relevant national organizations. Recently, promotional campaigns have been undertaken in the United States, Australia and Japan. In these importing markets, the Council has fostered the creation of olive oil associations which assist it, in collaboration with national organizations and professional associations, in guaranteeing high-quality olive oils for consumers and in ensuring the prevention as well as the repression of frauds and adulterations of various origins in trading activities. With a view to expanding promotional activities in consuming countries, the Committee is conducting market research. Another of its tasks is to produce and disseminate information material as well as technical and scientific reports on the olive

sector. It circulates scientific research findings, conducts quality control studies and it is currently preparing the " World Encyclopaedia of the Olive."

18. The Financial Committee for the Publicity Fund deals with relevant budgetary matters and reports to the Council. In 1992 the budgetary allocations for the Publicity Fund were US$ 600,000. With voluntary contributions of US$ 5.3 million, the total resources of the Publicity Fund have now reached US$ 5.9 million.

19. At the sixty-fourth session of the Council in May 1991 an Advisory Committee on Olive Oil and Table Olives was established to assist the Executive Secretariat with data and information for the preparation of documents intended for submission to the Council. The Committee provides an institutional framework to maintain direct cooperation and collaboration with producers, trade circles and consumers. The Committee consists of 45 members (20 for olive oil and table olive producers and co-operatives; 9 for olive oil and table olive processing industries; 9 for olive oil and table olive dealers; and 7 for consumers).

III. RELATIONS WITH THE COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES

20. In October 1990 the Executive Board of the Common Fund for Commodities designated the International Olive Oil Council as an International Commodity Body (ICB) for the purpose of its Second Account operations. In June 1992 the Board approved a grant of SDR 365,581 as part of the financing of a project on Research and Development for the Genetic Improvement of the Olive. The objectives of the project are to raise productivity of olive farming in the target countries to a level which would offset running costs and leave the producer with a satisfactory net profit margin under current socio-economic conditions. The objectives could be achieved through genetic crossbreeding techniques using prime-variety germ plasm from European countries to improve the native varieties. The method to be employed will take into account, inter alia, plant responsiveness to disease, the soil and climatic conditions and the specific agronomic characteristics of the plants. The project aims at the training of manpower in research methodology and to disseminate the results of the research and development activity to farmers in the countries concerned.

IV. PREPARATION OF A PROTOCOL EXTENDING THE 1986 AGREEMENT

21. On 27 March 1992, the Council decided to set up a Special Committee comprising the representatives of the members of the Council, with the task of preparing a Draft Protocol for the Extension of the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986. The Special Committee met on 19 October and 25 November 1992. At its sixty-seventh session, the Council adopted Resolution 3/67-IV/92, entitled "Extension of the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986". The text of this resolution is as follows:

> "The International Olive Oil Council,
> Having regard to the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986, as amended and prolonged until 31 December 1993, hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement",
> Having regard to the decision taken at its 65th session to extend the Agreement with only minor technical adaptations,
> Having regard to the Resolution No. RES.1/S.ex.8/92 whereby a Special Committee was created to prepare a Preliminary Draft Protocol for the extension of the Agreement,
> Having regard to the proceedings of the Special Committee which met on 19 October and 25 November 1992, and to the conclusions thereof,

Decides

1. The Preliminary Draft Protocol drawn up by the Special Committee to extend the Agreement is hereby approved and becomes the Draft Protocol.

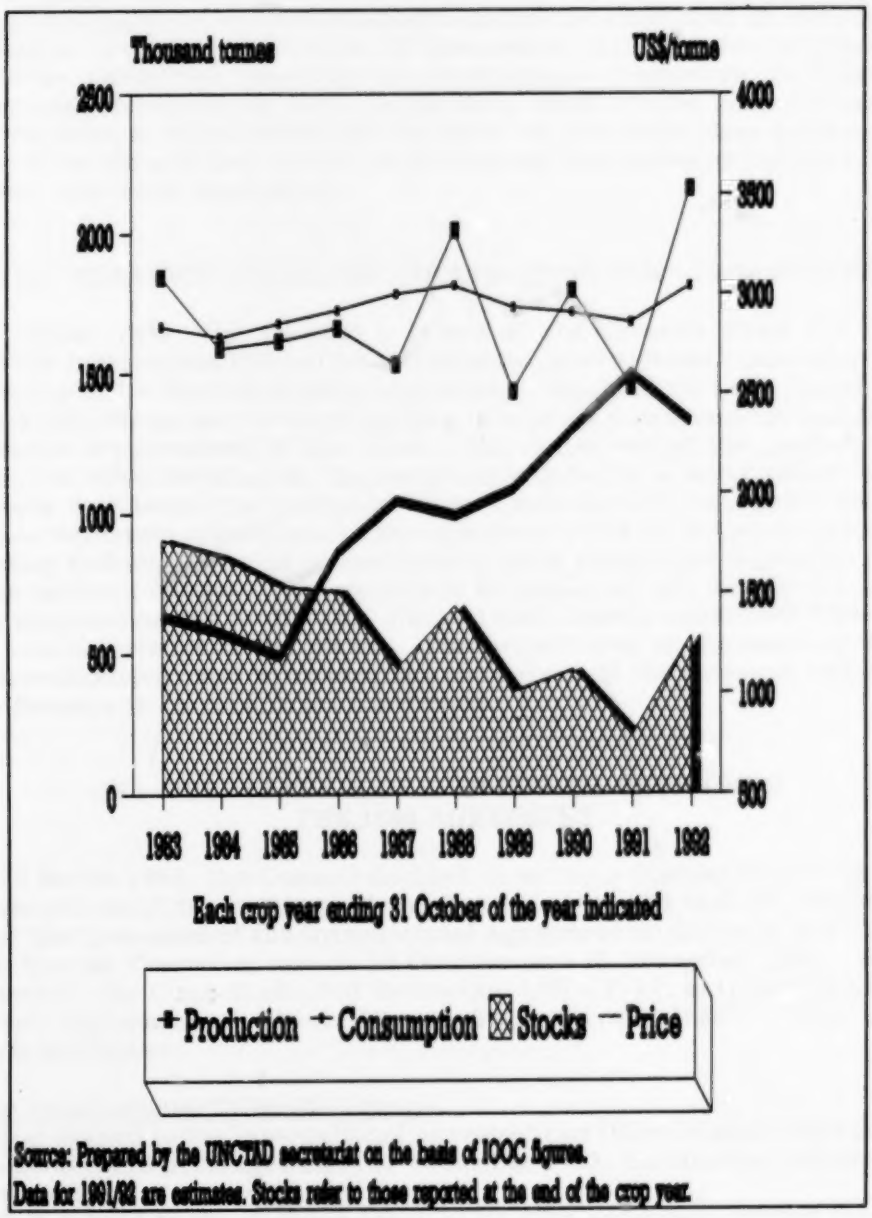
2. The Executive Director is entrusted with transmitting the said Draft to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD with a view to its adoption, after discussion, at the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1993."

22. The Draft Protocol, as approved by the Council, is being circulated to the Conference in TD/OLIVE OIL.9/R.1.

Annex I

CHARTS

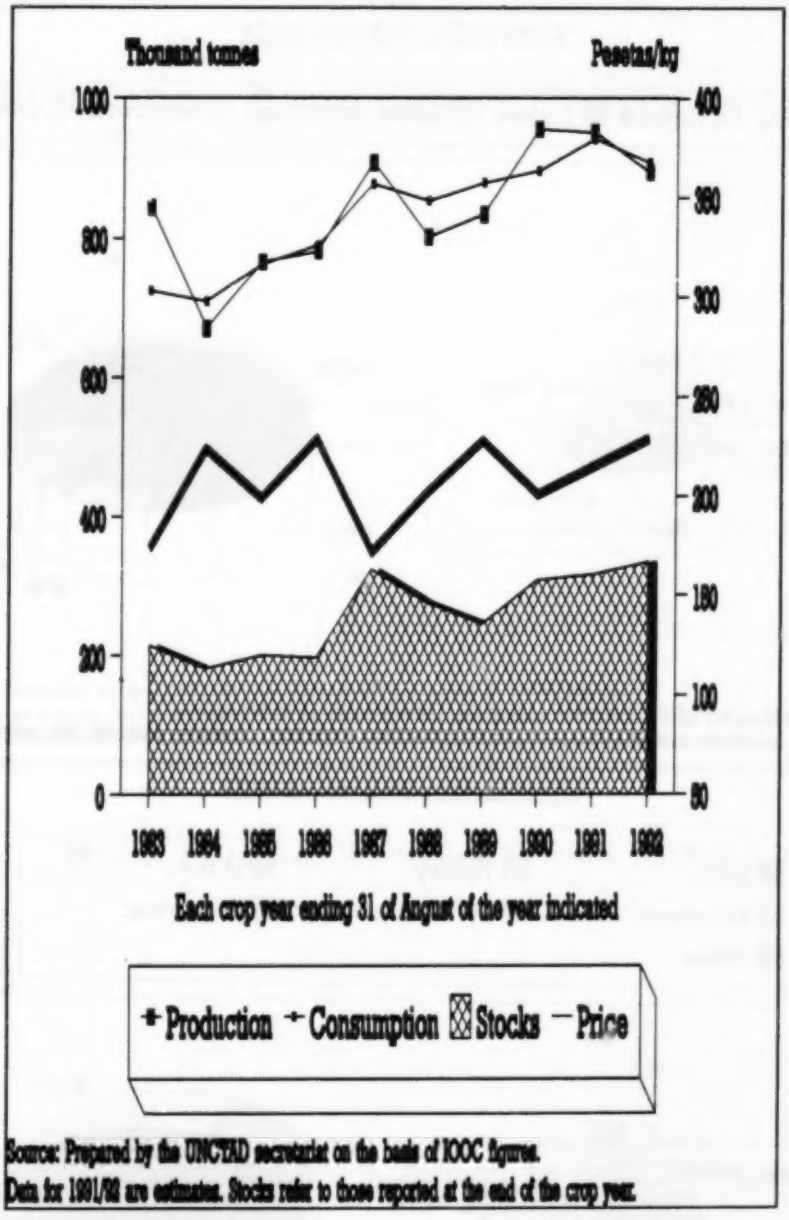
CHART 1: WORLD PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, STOCKS AND PRICES OF OLIVE OILS



Source: Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Data for 1991/92 are estimates. Stocks refer to those reported at the end of the crop year.

Annex I (continued)

CHART 2: WORLD PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, STOCKS AND PRICES OF TABLE OLIVES

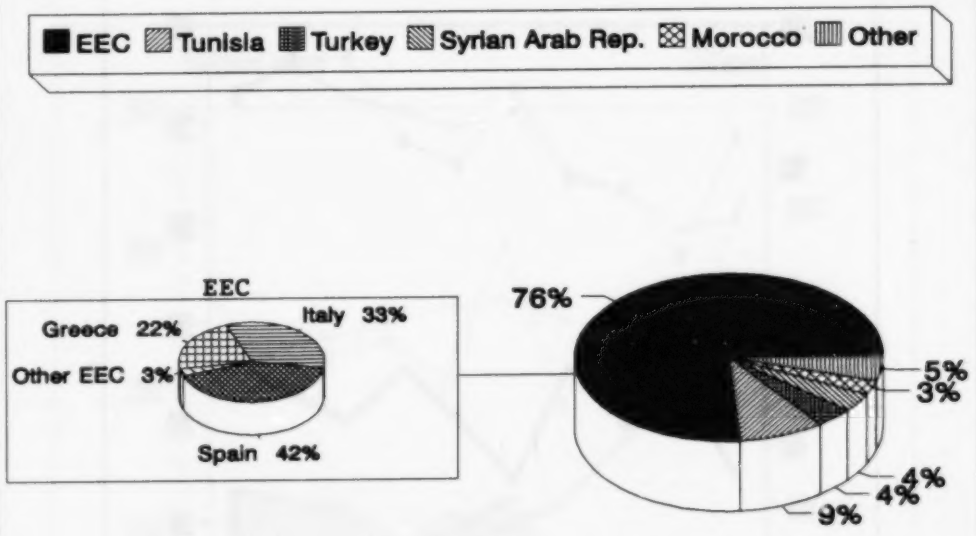


Source: Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Data for 1991/92 are estimates. Stocks refer to those reported at the end of the crop year.

Annex I (continued)

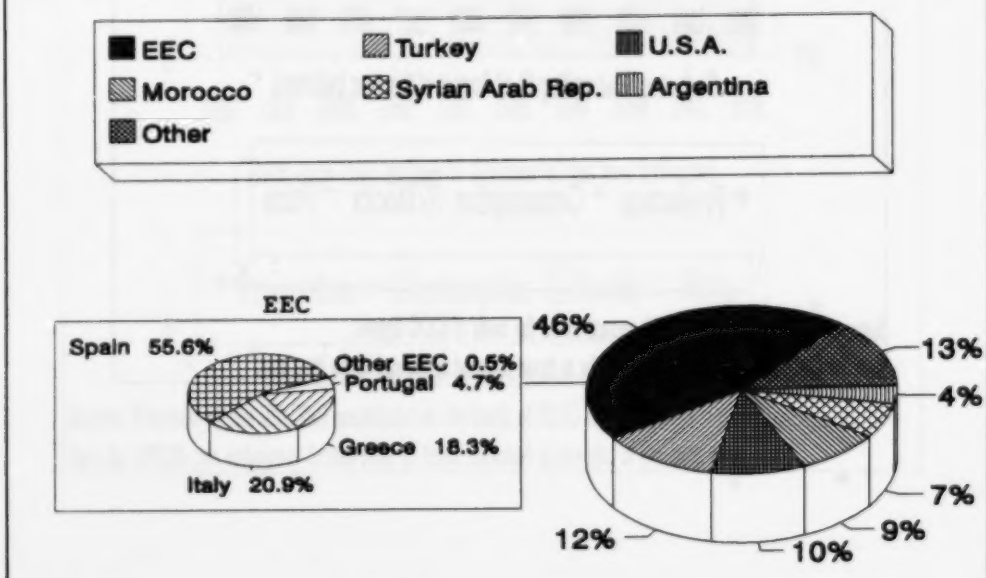
CHARTS 3 AND 4: MAJOR PRODUCERS OF OLIVE OILS AND TABLE OLIVES (PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORLD PRODUCTION)

Chart 3: olive oils



Source: Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Data are averages over the three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.

Chart 4: table olives

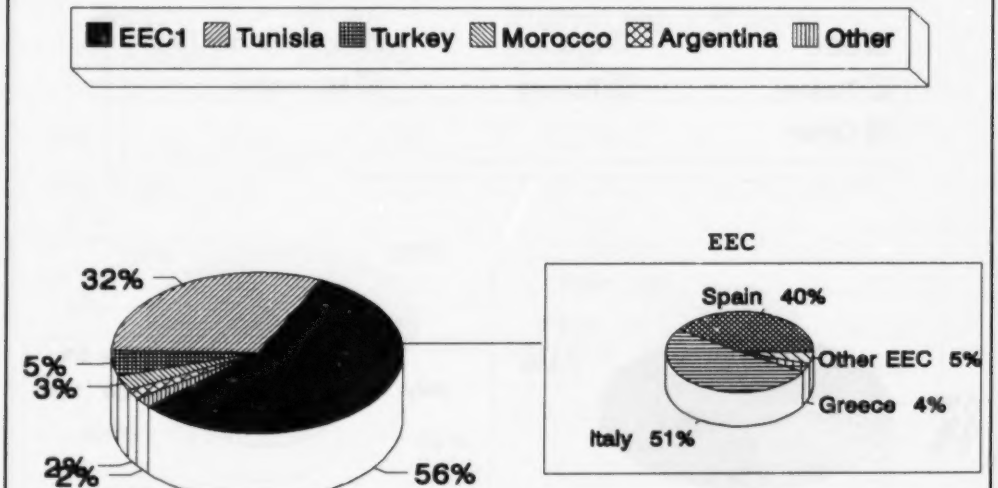


Source: Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Data are averages over the three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.

Annex I (continued)

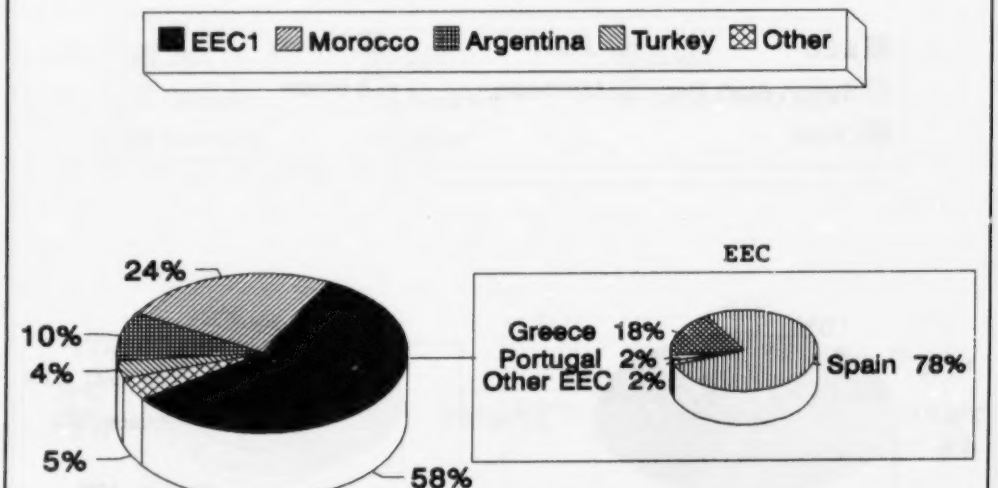
CHARTS 5 AND 6: MAJOR EXPORTERS OF OLIVE OILS AND TABLE OLIVES
(PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORLD EXPORTS)

Chart 5: olive oils



Source: Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Data are averages over the three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.
1. Extra-Community trade only.

Chart 6: table olives

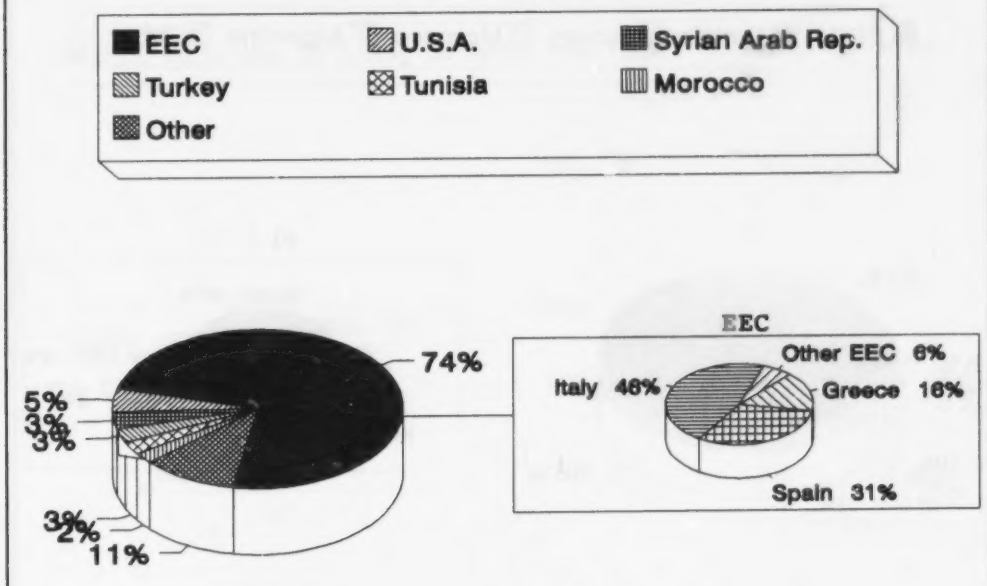


Source: Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Data are averages over the three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.
1. Extra-Community trade only.

Annex I (continued)

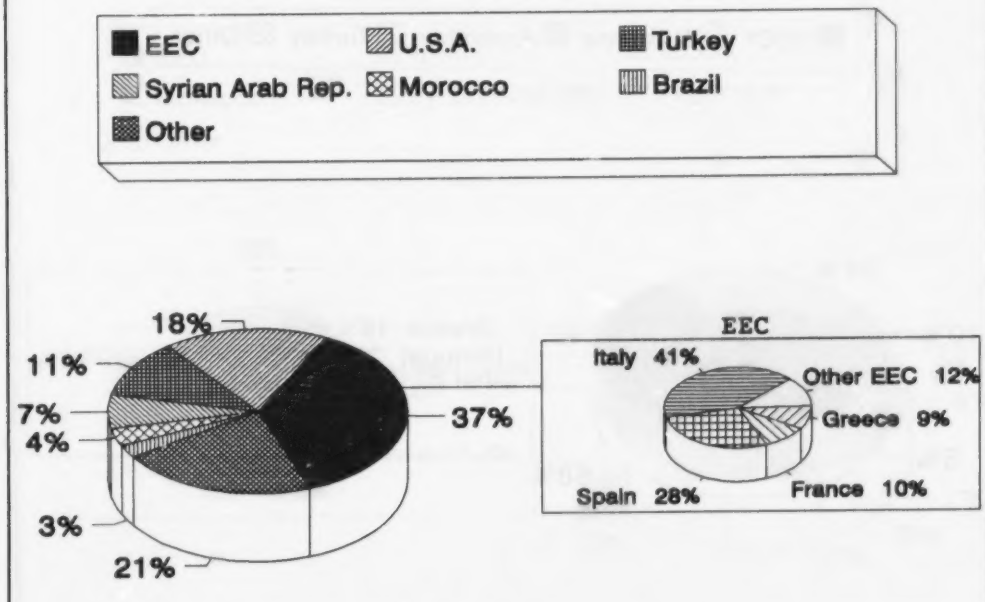
CHARTS 7 AND 8: MAJOR CONSUMERS OF OLIVE OILS AND TABLE OLIVES (PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORLD CONSUMPTION)

Chart 7: olive oils



Source: Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Data are averages over the three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.

Chart 8: table olives

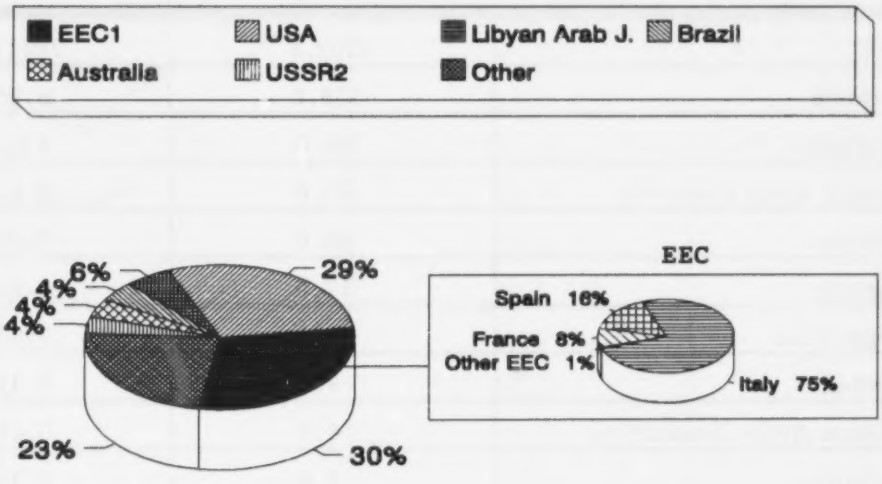


Source: Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Data are averages over the three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.

Annex I (continued)

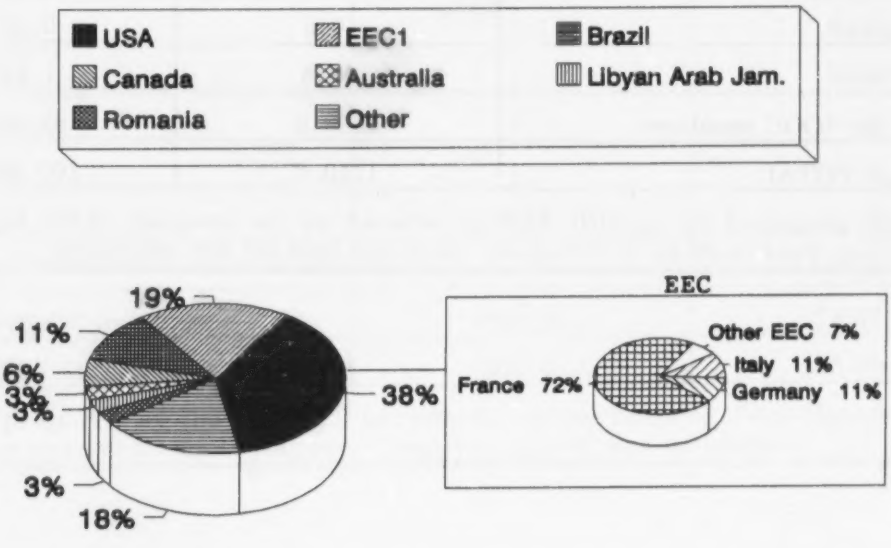
CHARTS 9 AND 10: MAJOR IMPORTERS OF OLIVE OILS AND TABLE OLIVES
(PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORLD IMPORTS)

Chart 9: olive oils



Source: Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Data are averages over the three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.
1. Extra-Community trade only.
2. Data pertaining to the States which composed the former USSR.

Chart 10: table olives



Source: Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Data are averages over the three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.
1. Extra-Community trade only.

Annex II

WORLD PRODUCTION OF OLIVE OILS

	Average Three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92 (thousand tonnes)	Share of world production (per cent)
1. EEC	1302.5	76.17
2. Tunisia	153.0	8.95
3. Turkey	66.0	3.86
4. Syrian Arab Republic	61.0	3.57
5. Morocco	45.0	2.63
6. Algeria	17.0	0.99
7. Argentina	9.0	0.53
8. Jordan	8.0	0.47
9. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	8.0	0.47
10. Lebanon	6.0	0.35
11. Israel	4.0	0.23
12. Former Yugoslavia	3.5	0.20
13. Mexico	2.5	0.15
14. Cyprus	2.0	0.12
15. Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1.5	0.09
16. United States	1.0	0.06
17. Egypt	0.5	0.03
18. Other	19.5	1.14
Total for IOOC members	**1589.5**	**92.95**
WORLD TOTAL	**1710.0**	**100.00**

Source: prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures. Each crop year ends on 31 October. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.

Annex III

WORLD PRODUCTION OF TABLE OLIVES

	Average Three-year period 1988/89 - 19991/92 (Thousand tonnes)	Share of world production (per cent)
1. EEC	414.5	45.65
2. Turkey	112.5	12.39
3. United States	88.5	9.75
4. Morocco	79.0	8.70
5. Syrian Arab Republic	60.5	6.66
6. Argentina	32.0	3.52
7. Israel	15.5	1.71
8. Egypt	15.0	1.65
9. Peru	14.0	1.54
10. Algeria	11.0	1.21
11. Tunisia	11.0	1.21
12. Mexico	10.5	1.16
13. Jordan	10.0	1.10
14. Chile	7.5	0.83
15. Lebanon	6.5	0.72
16. Cyprus	5.5	0.61
17. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3.0	0.33
18. Australia	2.0	0.22
19. Brazil	1.0	0.11
20. Former Yugoslavia	0.5	0.06
21. Other	8.0	0.88
Total for IOOC members	**649.0**	**71.48**
WORLD TOTAL	**908.0**	**100.00**

Source: prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Each crop year ends on 31 August. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.

Annex IV

WORLD EXPORTS OF OLIVE OILS

	Average Three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92 (thousand tonnes)	Share of world exports (per cent)
61. EEC a)	157.0	56.27
2. Tunisia	88.0	31.54
3. Turkey	14.5	5.20
4. Morocco	8.5	3.05
5. Argentina	5.0	1.79
6. United States	2.5	0.90
7. Jordan	1.0	0.36
8. Israel	0.5	0.18
9. Other	2.0	0.72
Total for IOOC members	**268.0**	**96.00**
WORLD TOTAL	**279.0**	**100.00**

Source: prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures. Each crop year ends on 31 October. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.
a) Extra-Community trade only.

WORLD EXPORTS OF TABLE OLIVES

	Average Three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92 (thousand tonnes)	Share of world exports (per cent)
1. EEC a)	112.0	56.25
2. Morocco	46.5	25.48
3. Argentina	19.0	8.17
4. Turkey	7.0	5.77
5. Israel	2.5	0.96
6. United States	2.5	0.96
7. Chile	1.5	0.72
8. Jordan	1.0	0.48
9. Tunisia	1.0	0.48
10. Mexico	0.5	0.48
11. Other	0.0	0.24
Total for IOOC members	**166.5**	**86.05**
WORLD TOTAL	**193.5**	**100.00**

Source: prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures. Each crop year ends on 31 October. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.
a) Extra-Community trade only.

Annex V

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF OLIVE OILS

	Average Three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92 (thousand tonnes)	Share of world consumption (per cent)
1. EEC	1277.5	73.50
2. United States	80.5	4.63
3. Syrian Arab Republic	60.5	3.48
4. Turkey	50.0	2.88
5. Tunisia	45.0	2.59
6. Morocco	38.5	2.22
7. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	25.5	1.47
8. Algeria	15.0	0.86
9. Brazil	12.0	0.69
10. Australia	11.5	0.66
11. Jordan	11.0	0.63
12. USSR a)	10.5	0.60
13. Canada	8.5	0.49
14. Lebanon	7.0	0.40
15. Saudi Arabia	6.0	0.35
16. Former Yugoslavia	6.0	0.35
17. Israel	4.5	0.26
18. Argentina	4.0	0.23
19. Japan	4.0	0.23
20. Mexico	4.0	0.23
21. Switzerland	3.0	0.17
22. Iran, Islamic Rep. of	2.5	0.14
23. Cyprus	2.0	0.12
24. Egypt	1.5	0.09
25. Other	47.5	2.73
Total for IOOC members	**1435.5**	**82.59**
WORLD TOTAL	**1738.0**	**100.00**

Source: prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Each crop year ends on 31 October. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.
a) Data pertaining to the States which composed the former USSR.

Annex VI

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF TABLE OLIVES

	Average Three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92 (thousand tonnes)	Share of world consumption (per cent)
1. EEC	334.5	36.92
2. United States	161.0	17.77
3. Turkey	102.5	11.31
4. Syrian Arab Republic	60.5	6.68
5. Morocco	32.5	3.59
6. Brazil	23.0	2.54
7. Egypt	15.5	1.71
8. Argentina	14.5	1.60
9. Peru	14.5	1.60
10. Israel	13.0	1.43
11. Canada	11.5	1.27
12. Mexico	10.5	1.16
13. Tunisia	10.5	1.16
14. Algeria	10.0	1.10
15. Jordan	9.0	0.99
16. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	8.5	0.94
17. Australia	8.0	0.88
18. Lebanon	7.5	0.83
19. Chile	6.0	0.66
20. Cyprus	6.0	0.66
21. Romania	5.5	0.61
22. Bulgaria	4.5	0.50
23. USSR a)	4.0	0.44
24. Switzerland	2.5	0.28
25. Venezuela	2.5	0.28
26. Former Yugoslavia	1.5	0.17
27. Other	26.5	2.92
Total for IOOC members	**513.0**	**56.62**
WORLD TOTAL	**906.0**	**100.00**

Source: prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Each crop year ends on 31 August. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.
a) Data pertaining to the States which composed the former USSR.

Annex VII

WORLD IMPORTS OF OLIVE OILS

	Average Three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92 (thousand tonnes)	Share of world imports (per cent)
1. EEC a)	82.5	29.52
2. United States	82.0	29.34
3. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15.5	5.55
4. Brazil	12.0	4.29
5. Australia	11.5	4.11
6. USSR b)	10.5	3.76
7. Canada	8.5	3.04
8. Saudi Arabia	6.0	2.15
9. Japan	4.0	1.43
10. Jordan	4.0	1.43
11. Switzerland	3.0	1.07
12. Former Yugoslavia	2.0	0.72
13. Mexico	1.5	0.54
14. Lebanon	1.0	0.36
15. Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1.0	0.36
16. Israel	1.0	0.36
17. Egypt	1.0	0.36
18. Turkey	0.5	0.18
19. Other	32.0	11.45
Total for IOOC members	**86.0**	**30.77**
WORLD TOTAL	**279.5**	**100.00**

Source: prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Each crop year ends on 31 October. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.
a) Extra-community trade only.
b) Data pertaining to the States which composed the former USSR.

Annex VIII

WORLD IMPORTS OF TABLE OLIVES

	Average Three-year period 1988/89 - 1991/92 (thousand tonnes)	Share of world imports (per cent)
1. United States	75.5	37.84
2. EEC a)	37.5	18.80
3. Brazil	22.0	11.03
4. Canada	11.5	5.76
5. Australia	6.0	3.01
6. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6.0	3.01
7. Romania	5.5	2.76
8. Bulgaria	4.5	2.26
9. USSR b)	4.0	2.01
10. Switzerland	2.5	1.25
11. Venezuela	2.5	1.25
12. Lebanon	1.0	0.50
13. Former Yugoslavia	1.0	0.50
14. Chile	0.5	0.25
15. Cyprus	0.5	0.25
16. Egypt	0.5	0.25
17. Jordan	0.5	0.25
18. Other	18.0	9.02
Total for IOOC members	**39.5**	**19.8**
WORLD TOTAL	**199.5**	**100.00**

Source: prepared by the UNCTAD Secretariat on the basis of IOOC figures.
Each crop year ends on 31 August. Data for 1991/92 are estimates.
a) Extra-Community trade only.
b) Data pertaining to the States which composed the former USSR.